

REV. JOHN DODWELL, Mgr.
With Strong Staff of Editors and Correspondents.

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THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the
Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. III.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY APRIL 24, 1902.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 44

IDEAS.

Spring is rather tardy.
But don't fail to put in a good garden.

You cannot choose a better time to plant potatoes this spring than 24th to 31st of this month.

If you will plant some field-corn in your garden, and then about two weeks later plant peas or pole beans in the hill, you will not need sticks for your beans, and will have roasting ears too.

TAKE NOTICE.

Rev. H. M. Jones, A. M., will preach at the Tabernacle Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Chapel service will be conducted in the Tabernacle Sunday night by Rev. H. M. Jones.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is dangerously ill, and there is slight hope of her recovery.

The Y. M. C. A. has made great progress in Russia under the name of the Russian Society for the Moral and Physical Development of Young Men.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in the City of Mexico at 7:50 last Friday evening. It lasted one minute and a half, the longest quake experienced in years.

The Cunard Steamship Co. is to build two new steamships, which will be over 700 feet long, have engines of 48,000 horse power and a speed of 23 miles an hour.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

A \$2,000,000 steel plant is to be established at Marietta, O.

Pork is fifteen cents a pound in the retail markets in Cincinnati.

A local option election under the Beal law will be held at Cambridge, O., May 6.

Rhode Island mill owners have raised the wages of their employees ten per cent.

There has been a great advance in the price of fresh meats of all kinds in the cities.

A company has been formed to mine ice for the towns along the Santa Fe railroad from the ice caves of Northern Arizona.

An appeal has been made to the government for aid for starving Choctaws of Indian Territory. It is said 10,000 of them are destitute.

The big steamer, City of Pittsburgh, in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade, burned to the water's edge Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, in the Ohio River, between Cairo and Paducah. Sixty to seventy lives were lost.

An entire freight train of twelve loaded cars on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad, at Sunbury, O., at 6:30 Sunday morning, ran off where a trestle had burned and fell fifty feet to the bottom of Walnut Creek. Damage, \$200,000. No lives lost.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Farmers of Flatwoods district, Campbell county, are excited over the discovery of oil there.

Lead and zinc in paying quantities are said to have been discovered on the farm of Jacob Longmire, of McClure Branch, Letcher county.

The barn of J. M. Maza, at Marshall, Bath county, was struck by lightning Monday afternoon and burned. A fine mare was lost, too. Loss, \$500; no insurance.

An eastbound L. & N. and a westbound C. & O. train collided near Benson, three miles west of Frankfort, Monday. Six persons injured and one engine disabled.

Patrick Burke, wife and eleven children, of Owensboro, were passengers on the ill-fated City of Pittsburgh, which burned on the Ohio River, between Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., Sunday morning. One child only survives of the entire family of thirteen.

Near Riverside, Clark county, on the main Richmond line of the L. & N. railroad, a thorough freight from Cincinnati was wrecked at 7 a. m. Thursday. The engine and two cars were thrown down a bank, and Clarence Turner, brakeman, was killed, and John McGarr, fireman, was badly injured. The wreck was caused by the criminal negligence of a repair crew in leaving a heavy joist on the track.

A GREAT OCCASION.

Spring Convocation and Trustee Meeting.

The first of May will be marked this year by an occasion of unusual interest to the friends of Berea College, as there is to be a special meeting of the Trustees at that time, and other distinguished guests are expected.

It is called the "Spring Convocation," and there will be two public sessions to which all friends of the College, citizens as well as students, are invited. The first of these is on Thursday night, May 1, in the Tabernacle. There will be addresses by students, and reports of the work of the institution in various departments. This work is now so extensive that many citizens, and even teachers, are not acquainted with all of it.

The second public session will be at 9:30 on Friday morning, with an address by Rev. Percy S. Grant, D. D., of New York. Dr. Grant, it will be remembered, was with Bishop Potter in a recent trip to the Philippines to consider the matter of establishing the Protestant religion in those islands.

THE COMING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Program for the Musical Entertainment under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, in the Tabernacle, Monday night, April 28.

Piano Solo—Spring Song. Thome
Prof. A. S. Hill
Vocal Duets—Somehow Comes. A. Goring Thomas
Mrs. Woods and Mr. Gamble
Entire the Dawn. Parks
Alpha Zeta Quartet
Violin Solo. Schmidt
E. T. Judd
a. Shepherd's Dance. German
Hon. Cornelia
Vocal Solo—At the Bottom of the Deep Blue Sea. Peirce
Mr. Geo. Dick
Recitation—The Rise and Fall of Philip. Dawson
Miss Crosby
The Old Dance. Root
a. Club
Mountain Rush—Violin and Stick. Root
a. Mountain Mountain
b. Lullaby
Moore, Kromer and Gahard
Solo—Things at Night. Parks
Male Quartet
Piano Duets—Overture—Pool and Peasant. Fr. v. Suppe
Mrs. J. W. Dinsmore and Miss Caldwell
Selections from Riley.
Mr. James Condit
Violin Solo—Lullaby. Bohm
Mrs. Arland Weeks
Vocal Solo—Boslin Lullaby Song. Pinsut
Mr. Arthur E. Sufferin
Whistling Solo—Theme and Variations. Proch
Mrs. L. C. Hinson
One Sweetly Solenly Thought. Johnson
Glee Club

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On April 10, 1902, at a regular meeting of the board of trustees of the town of Berea, Ky., the following ordinance was offered, and passed its first reading. If it passes at the next regular meeting of the board it will at once become law.

ORDINANCE.

The Trustees of the Town of Berea, Ky., do ordain as follows:
That any person riding a bicycle on any of the sidewalks of Berea, Ky., shall be fined not less than one dollar, and not more than ten dollars, for each offense. This takes effect at its passage.

E. L. ROBINSON, Town Clerk.
April 12, 1902.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every person who has friends interred in the Berea cemetery, and all others interested in the welfare of our town, are earnestly asked to meet at the Cemetery on Saturday, April 26, to assist in cleaning up the ground, filling up graves, planting shrubbery, and making the "City of the Dead" neat and presentable for Decoration Day. Keep the date in mind, and make your arrangements so you can come and help.

Harlow Dowe, of Ashland, Ky., was lost on the City of Pittsburgh Sunday morning.

Clay Breeze, wife and two sons were among the victims on the City of Pittsburgh Sunday morning.

T. W. Reid, one of the oldest residents of Lancaster, died Monday morning, from heart disease, aged 78 years.

A plow is on foot for an electric railway from Clarksville, Tenn., through Hopkinsville to the North Christian county coal fields.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Why the Contrast Between them in the South?

A lesson should be learned from the preachers. In all the Southern States the church property is from five to ten times more valuable than the public school property. In many towns with four or five comfortable church-houses built of brick or stone, or neatly painted if built of wood, with stained-glass windows, and furnished with comfortable pews, the one public school is an unsightly old building—frequently a discarded church-house—unpainted, unplastered, roof out of repair, window-panes broken, seated with hard benches without backs, heated by a box stove in the middle of the room. In the country one frequently sees a neat comfortable church built at an expense of \$1,000 or more, and standing by it a dilapidated old schoolhouse not worth \$100. The good churches are all right; the schoolhouses should be in keeping with them. The preachers are largely responsible for the keeping of the church-houses; the teachers for the care of the schoolhouses. —Atlantic Educational Journal.

A GREAT SUMMER NORMAL

Will Be Held at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The greatest summer school ever attempted in the South will be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, for six weeks, beginning June 19. The courses of study will include every branch of study in the primary, secondary and high schools and colleges. Special work in pedagogy, kindergarten, primary grades, school gardening, manual training, out-door geography work, etc., will be given by such men as Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Dr. E. A. Alderman, Dr. Chas. D. McIver, Dr. Emerson E. White, Dr. Arnold Tompkins, Prof. Hammel, Miss Burton, Miss Haliburton, Miss Parrish, Prof. Soule, Prof. Keffler, and over thirty others.

Only \$5 will be charged for the entire course, and the railroads will give one fare for the round trip. The school will be held under the auspices of the Southern Education Board at Knoxville.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 24 yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Miss Josephine A. Robinson,
Berea College, . . . Berea, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Geo. D. White, of Richmond, as candidate for Circuit Clerk of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Roy C. White as candidate for Circuit Court Clerk in Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

BRICK FOR SALE.—About 250,000 first-class brick, very hard. Will sell all or part to suit purchaser. The brick may be seen on my farm near White's Station. Address or call on Geo. D. White, Richmond, Ky., or see man on the farm.

All Eyes on Texas.

Great is Texas. Her vast cotton crops and marvelous oil discoveries amaze the world. Now follows the startling statement of the wonderful work at Cisco, Tex. of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. "My wife contracted a severe lung trouble," writes Editor J. J. Eager, "which caused a most obstinate cough and finally resulted in profuse hemorrhages, but she has been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery." It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at all drugstores.



Don't Use Spectacles

Unless you need them; and if you use them be sure they fit your need.

I will give thorough examination with the above instrument. FREE OF CHARGE, which always indicates the correct glasses to use. If you don't need glasses I will tell you so.

T. A. Robinson,

Optician and Jeweler
Main St. Berea, Ky.

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Head stones, urns, monuments and marble and granite work of all kinds. Prices governed by quality of material. Prices reasonable. Only first-class work done. All work guaranteed.

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M. M. Anstin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at all drugstores.

HANAN SHOES FOR MEN

The Hanau Shoe, known the world over as the finest made for men, has been added to our stock. This great shoe, together with our "FLORSHEIM," "WALK-OVER," "BOSTON-ION," "BILTWELL," and many other standard brands, makes our shoe collection the biggest, strongest and best ever offered to men of Madison county. Extra strong values at all prices from \$1.00 up to \$6.00.

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Head-to-foot outfitters for men and boys.

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Special Notice to Our Readers.
This paper is on file at the office of The Chicago Inter Ocean, 100 N. 110 East Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted, who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat any one interested in the subject and should taken advantage of.

MEAT MARKET.

I have re-opened the Meat Market on Main Street. Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, and Vegetables in Season.
M. B. RAMSEY, Berea, Ky.

Fair Dealing Pays:

And that is one reason our business is increasing. We sell you in a way to bring us your Future Trade, and that of your friends.

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New Rockers, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, and many attractive articles to make the home comfortable. Picture Framing, Carpets, Matting, Rugs.

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For the boy, for the father; for the girl, for the mother; Spring Hats, Summer Hats, Seasonable Hats, in straw, crash and other materials. Price, 5 CENTS AND UP at

Bicknell & Early's

Douglas & Crutcher

have a fine line of Spring and Summer Shoes. They enjoy showing you their goods.

SEE THEIR LATEST
... IN OXFORDS ...

DRAINAGE OF ROADS

SOME POINTS BY PROFESSOR IRA O. BAKER.

The Success of the Drainage on Farm Lands and Highways—Some Recent Experiments in Illinois. How the Work Should Be Done.

All roads except those on pure sand can be materially improved by tile drainage, says Professor Ira O. Baker of the Illinois agricultural experiment station in Good Roads Magazine. This is the opinion of many farmers in several communities with whom the writer has conversed on this subject. In each community this is universally the opinion of the farmers who have had the best success in draining their own farms. The cost of the drainage is not great—say about 50 cents per rod, or \$100 per mile—and the improvement is permanent, with no expense for maintenance, and the benefit is immediate and certain.

Further, tile drainage is the very best preparation for a gravel or a stone road. Gravel or broken stone placed upon an undrained foundation is almost sure to sink gradually, whatever its thickness, whereas a thinner layer upon an undrained roadbed will give much better service. "Roads tiled without gravel are better than roads gravelled without tile."

The road should be undrained so as to keep the water level well below the road surface. In most localities this can be accomplished reasonably well by laying a line of farm tile three or three and a half feet below the road surface along one side of the roadway. It is sometimes claimed that there should be a tile on each side of the road.

Some tests recently made by the Illinois experimental station, not yet published, seem to indicate that one line will give fairly good drainage under the most adverse conditions. The experiment consisted in the drainage of a piece of land selected as the worst that could be found in a part of the state notorious as having a large area of hardpan which it was generally considered could not be underdrained "because the soil held water like a jug."

Lines of tile were placed two and a half feet deep and fifty feet apart. The water level at a point midway between the lines of tiles was lowered eighteen inches, when at the same time the water level in the undrained portion of the field was only six inches below the surface. In this case the surface of the ground water had a slope of one foot in twenty-five feet, but in a more porous soil the slope would be much less. Therefore a single line of tile three or three and a half feet deep, if of adequate size, will give nearly perfect drainage, and a second line will not materially improve it.

Some writers on good roads advocate the use of a line of tile under the middle of the traveled portion, and some advocate a line on each side of the roadway. The object sought by these tiles is rapid drainage, and therefore it is urged that they should be laid near the surface. It is doubtful whether any water will reach the tile, since the road surface when wet is puddled by the traffic, which prevents the water percolating through the soil, and it is certain that in clay or loam the drainage thus obtained is of no practical value. More than one farmer has tried to drain his barnyard by laying tile near the surface, always without appreciable effect.

While a line of tile on one side of the road is usually sufficient, there is often a great difference as to the side on which it should be laid. If one side of the road is higher than the other, the tile should be on the high side to intercept the ground water that is flowing down the slope under the surface.

The tile should be laid in the bottom of the side ditch below the frost line, of course the tile should have a uniform grade and a sufficient fall and an adequate outlet. The size of the tile required will depend upon the length of the line and the grade of the ditch, but local experience in farm drainage is likely to be a better guide than any general statement that can be made. Farm drainage is almost certain to precede road drainage in any particular locality.

The side ditches are to receive the water from the surface of the traveled way and should carry it rapidly and entirely away from the roadside. They are useful also to intercept and carry off the water that would otherwise flow from the side hills upon the road. Ordinarily they need not be deep and, if possible, should have a broad, flaring side toward the traveled way to prevent accident if a vehicle should be crowded to the extreme side of the roadway. The outside bank should be that enough to prevent caving. The proper form of ditch is easily made by the usual road machine or road grader. The side ditch should have a free outlet into some stream, so as to carry the water entirely away from the road. No good road can be obtained with side ditches that hold the water until it evaporates.

Much alleged roadwork is a positive damage for this reason. Piling up the earth in the middle of the road is perhaps in itself well enough, but leaving undrained holes at the side of the road probably more than counterbalances the benefits of the embankment. A road between long artificial ponds is always inferior and is often impassable. It is cheaper and better to make a lower embankment and to drain thoroughly the holes at the side of the roads. Often the public funds can be more wisely used in making ditches in adjoining private lands than in making ponds at the roadside in an attempt to improve the road by raising the surface.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Grave Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

Christianity means a subordination of rights to love.—Rev. W. S. Balusford, Episcopalian, New York.

High and Noble Destiny.

Faith in God as revealed in Christ means faith in a high and noble human destiny.—Rev. Dr. Eben Thomas, Boston.

Foundation of Christian Love.

Christian love is founded in a good conscience and a pure heart. Bishop Edward G. Andrews, Methodist, Pittsburgh.

The Greatest Work.

No man ever did a greater thing than that of lending a soul to Christ. Rev. Dr. William J. Holtzclaw, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

Ten Commandments Practiced.

The Ten Commandments are the most practical things under the sun.—Rev. T. E. Monroe, Congregationalist, Akron, O.

The Broadening of Life.

Nothing broadens life so much as working for the woes of mankind.—Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, Presbyterian, New York.

Carrying the Truth.

God gives men a knowledge of the truth in order that it may be carried to the world in need of it.—Rev. Meland M. Pearce, Presbyterian, St. Louis.

True Self Culture.

Self culture by a Christian must be along the line of inwrought tendency. Work out what God works in.—Rev. Dr. Landrum, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

Harmony of Nature and Revelation.

The more perfectly men understand the teachings of nature the more completely they harmonize with the Bible.—Rev. Dr. Troft, Methodist, Detroit, Mich.

Be More Charitable.

The gospel would be more efficacious if among Christian people there were more charity to men, even sinful men.—Rev. Dr. John T. Christian, Baptist, Chicago.

The Starting Point.

The cross of Christ is the starting point, the constraining force in the Christian's strenuous effort for attainment.—Rev. W. G. Woodbridge, Presbyterian, Atlanta, Ga.

Learning on the Divine Arm.

The more of a Christian a man is the less confidence he has in himself. He puts his constant trust in a strength that is above that of any human arm.—Rev. Frank Goodchild, Baptist, New York.

Lifting the Fallen.

Do not be afraid of soiling your hands or character in an effort to lend a hand to Christ, even though that soul be in the slums of vice and shame.—Rev. Dr. William J. Holtzclaw, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

Carry a Blessing With You.

Jesus Christ wherever he went took a blessing with him. Wherever the Christian goes he, too, should take a blessing with him, going in the spirit of Christ.—Rev. F. M. Larkin, Methodist, San Francisco.

Evaluation Through Humility.

Get the real vision of God and in the light of his face see yourself, and you will be humble, and humility, instead of degrading, will exalt and crown you.—Rev. Dr. Thornton Whiting, Presbyterian, Lexington, Ky.

Religion Is Natural.

Religion is a natural thing. Christ and the Bible meet the inner nature as bread meets hunger, as the light meets the eye, as the air meets the bird's wing.—Rev. Frank Crane, People's Church, Chicago.

The Glad Tidings.

Religion does not make sorrow; it finds sorrow. Religion has come to cure sorrow, and the gospel is still the glad tidings. Religion does not deepen the gloom on earth; it finds gloom and seeks to dispel it.—Rev. Dr. George Lorimer, Baptist, New York.

The Work of Christ.

Wherever we see honest labor held in high repute, wherever we see arrangements for the cure of the poor and the helpless, wherever we see liberty loved and man's rights respected, there we see the work of Christ.—Rev. William W. Hamilton, Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Nothing to Prevent Salvation.

Any sinner, anywhere, any hour, can step toward heaven, assured there is nothing in heaven, nothing in the law, nothing in the universe, nothing in hell, nothing outside his own heart, that can hinder him being saved.—Dr. Herck Johnson, McCormack's Theological Seminary, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Endeavor Love.

There are some things that will never end. One of these is Christ himself. Our life in him will go on forever. The same is true of our love. The poet has said, "There is no union here of hearts that finds not here an end." There is not a word of truth in this. We shall never cease to love.—Rev. P. S. Hanson, Baptist, Brooklyn.

The Soldier in the Ranks.

Honor to the man who leads the charge, who stands forth in the great white light that beams upon heroic action, but the more honor to the men who follow on and by their co-operation, subordination and unity of action make possible the high endeavor and win the great success.—Rev. Cyrus Townsend Ingham, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.

Wandering After Strange Gods.

Some women in this country and Europe have become fascinated with Buddhism. I fail to understand that, as it teaches that women have no souls and, as women, cannot enter paradise. It erects magnificent temples, but has it any hospitals or asylums? What has it done with its millions of dollars? Buddhism is a soulless atheism whose chief end is annihilation.—Right Rev. John McKim, Episcopal Bishop of Tokyo.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 27.

Text of the Lesson, Acts 11, 1-18. Memory Verses, 7-9—Golden Text, Acts 11, 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1902, by American Press Association.]

1 The gentiles also received the word of God.

The apostles and brethren that were in Judaea heard this, and it is plain from the context that it did not fill them with joy. How unlike our Lord Jesus the most of His disciples are! At one time some of the apostles felt like burning a town because the people would not receive Christ, and now they seem to feel somewhat like burning Peter because through him some unnumbered people had received Christ.

We receive Christ when we receive the word of God concerning Him. It is a simple and most reasonable thing to receive with meekness the word of God, yet comparatively few do it. Those who do give joy to our Lord (John 1, 21; John XVII, 8).

2, 3. When Peter was come up to Jerusalem, they that were of the circumcision contended with him.

Though they had been for years with Jesus and had been filled with the Spirit, they had not learned the significance of "whosoever" nor that "in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision, but a new creature" (Galatians III, 16; Gal. VI, 15).

The feeding still exists in some quarters that it would be wrong to rebuke or take the communion outside of one's own denomination.

4-6. Peter rehearsed the matter from the beginning.

About the sixth hour Peter felt led to go on the housetop to pray and, being hungry, would have eaten, but while they made ready he fell into a trance and saw this vision (Acts IX, 10).

At that very time the messengers from Cornelius were near to Joppa, and it was necessary that Peter should be ready to receive them and go with them, which he certainly would not have done but for this special vision. It is beautiful to see God preparing His servants for the good works which He has prepared for them.

7, 8. The Spirit bade me go with them.

While Peter was considering the significance of the vision the messengers from Cornelius were at the gate inquiring for him, and, instructed by the Spirit, he called the men in and lodged them, and the next day he and six others started with the messengers for Caesarea and the home of Cornelius.

This book might well be called the acts of the Holy Spirit in the name of the Lord Jesus. In it we see God and angels and men all working together that men may know the riches of God's grace and His wonderful love.

9, 10. Who shall tell thee words whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved.

As Cornelius told Peter why he had sent for him, this is what he said that the angel said Peter would do; therefore at the time of that vision neither Cornelius nor his house, however devout, was saved, and Peter had to come from Joppa to tell them the good news concerning Jesus Christ that they might be saved. How few seem to feel as Paul did when he said, "I am debtor both to Greeks and to barbarians, so, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel" (Romans I, 14, 15).

11. And as I began to speak the Holy Ghost fell on them as on us at the beginning.

Chapter 10, 44, says, "While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word." So it was while Peter was still speaking and just at the beginning of his discourse that God wrought so marvelously. There was nothing in all this got up by man, neither the discourse nor the results. All was from God. It is my increasing conviction that if we preach the preaching which God bids us (John III, 2) the results will be all that God pleases (Isaiah IV, 14).

12. Remembered I the word of the Lord, how that He said, John indeed baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost.

These ascension words (Acts I, 5) had therefore only a fulfillment at Pentecost. Here is another fulfillment, and so it goes on and will until the great fulfillment, or fulfillment, of Joel II, 28-32, in the near future. Jesus had told them that the Spirit would bring to their remembrance what He had said unto them (John XIV, 26), and He is now doing this with Peter.

13. Forasmuch then as God gave them the gift as He did unto us, who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, what was I that I could withstand God?

Peter was in the hands of the Lord, the Lord's messenger, the Lord's servant, and it was the Lord who wrought all this, as they might have expected. He would lead them where He pleased and He commanded concerning giving the gospel to every creature and the prophecy of Joel concerning pouring out His Spirit upon all flesh. Before Peter and the other six Jewish brethren God did for the uncircumcised gentiles just what He had done at Pentecost for circumcised Jews.

14. When they heard these things, they held their peace and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also visited the gentiles, that they might receive the word.

The promise to Abraham was that all families of the earth should be blessed in him (Genesis XII, 3), and it was written by the Spirit through Isaiah that Israel should blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit (Isaiah XXVII, 6). One would think that in the blessing to this gentle household through Peter the Jew the brethren might have seen some fulfillment of these things and not have been surprised at them. Yet it is true that many prophets still await fulfillment when fulfilled shall greatly surprise a host of believers.

THE HOME.

The Lord looketh from heaven.—Psa. 30: 15.

"I own," said a young girl, "that I ought to make the most of my own life, but the most is so small. 'I am only one'."

"Listen, dear," said her friend, "to a comfortable word of Bayard Taylor's about this: 'Each separate star seems nothing, but a myriad scattered stars break up the night, and make it beautiful.' Never mind your being only one, but rejoice because you are one of many. God knows where you are, and what you are doing. He telleth the number of the stars; He calleth them all by their names.' 'For that He is strong in power, not one faileth.' 'He careth for you, and for what you do,' and the girl was comforted, saying often to herself, 'Only one, but one of many, and there must be many to do God's will.'"

TRIFLES.

A raindrop is a little thing
But so the life's ground
It helps to make the flowers of spring
And beauty spread around
A ray of light may seem to be
Lost in the blaze of day;
But its sweet mission God can see
Who sends it on its way.
—D. A. Colburn.

PRIZES FOR HOME-DYED YARNS.

To revive the art of HOME-DYING wool and cotton, Berea College is offering a list of prizes for home-dyed cotton chain and wool yarn in yellow, green, red, black, brown and indigo blue, as follows:

For one cent 100 threads cotton chain, or 25 threads wool yarn, coarse enough for coverlet weaving and spun on hand wheel:

	1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE
Indigo Blue, dark,	\$2.00	\$1.00
" " medium,	1.00	1.00
" " light,	2.00	1.00
Yellow	1.00	.50
Light Green	1.00	.50
Brown	1.00	.50
Madder Red	1.00	.50

The dyes must be home made and not commercial dyes and the receipt used in dyeing must be given in writing with each color.

The College reserves the right to give second-class prizes of any color where no first-class dyeing is offered.

Prizes will be awarded at the Home-spin Fair on Commencement Day, June 4, 1902. Send the yarn by June 1 to

MISS JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON,
Berea, Ky.

Good for Rheumatism.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the *South Jerseyman*. After two applications of this Remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured.—SALLIE HARRIS, Salem, N. J. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Hedly, of Mt. Crawford, Va. This Remedy is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

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Better Than Pills.

The question has been asked, "In what way are Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets superior to pills?" Our answer is: They are easier and more pleasant to take, more nifty and gentle in effect and more reliable as they can always be depended upon.

Then they cleanse and invigorate the stomach and leave the bowels in a natural condition, while pills are more harsh in effect and their use is often followed by constipation. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THE SCHOOL.

A SCENE IN THE WOOD-WORK SHOP.

Let us take a look into the Industrial Building of Berea College, while school is in session. It is 10:15 a. m. and the class of the second year trade boys is at its height. As we go up the stairs, for the class is on the second floor, we hear the sound of hammers and saws. The boys, under the faithful instructions of Superintendent King and Mr. Koyl, are hard at work, trying to learn the trade which is to fit them for future business and life.

We are now at the top of the stairs, and, entering the open door, we look around. The first thing that greets us is the smiling face of Superintendent King. After a few social words with him, we turn to view the interior of the building. Ten bright-faced young men stand at as many benches, with their tools in hand and their plans before them in a rack made for the purpose. Three saws hang at the end of each bench. In addition to these, each bench is also supplied with a hammer, a rule, a nail, a square, and three planes.

Everything is in perfect order in the room. The benches are clean, and the floor is free from the dirt so common in such places. All the lumber is piled neatly in a rack made for the purpose. No loud talking or boisterous laughing is indulged in. Every student keeps diligently at work.

Again we hear the familiar voice of Superintendent King. He is bidding us look at some of the models, which the students have made. Some are upon a table near his desk, while others are in a closet with glass doors.

To the right of this model closet is a tool closet and check board. All kinds of tools necessary to the accomplishment of the work are in this closet. A student needing a tool must bring his check and put it opposite his number on the check board.

The bell rings, announcing that the class is dismissed. Every student now puts his tools in their places, and with a small broom sweeps off his bench, so that it will be clean when the next class appears. Then the young men file down stairs and proceed to further duties. After talking with the Superintendent a few minutes, we also leave, and our pleasant little visit is over.

(The foregoing description of the work in the shop was written by a member of the trade class as an exercise for the Dictionarial class. It is an account of the work as it may be seen there any day. Visitors are always welcome.)

THE FARM.

FARM NOTES.

There is no loss of any material that is applied to the soil if the ground is well prepared and ready for a crop, provided the soil is not too porous.

Each particular field requires special and careful treatment. One plot of land may be better adapted for a certain crop than another, and the farmer must study the requirements of each field and crop.

Straight rows save labor. It is annoying to work any crop if the rows are crooked. Carelessness in laying off rows may cause loss of time, and the work is also more difficult with crooked rows.

The early rye will show itself soon after the weather begins to moderate in the spring, and some farmers usually then begin to use it for pasturage. It is a mistake to use the rye too early as it may cause scouring. It is very laxative in its effects, being watery, and a change from dry feed to young rye very early in the season may result in loss of milk.

There is always a large amount of coarse material in the barn yard that has little or no plant food in it, especially if it has been exposed. Such manure is not worth taking to the fields, and if turned under it will make the soil dryer in summer. Such material should be made the foundation for a new heap, so as to rot it down to less bulk, and also to use it as absorbent matter for fresh manure.

It does not pay to use old straw-berry beds if a new one can be started every year. If a variety gives good results two years in succession it does well, but too much labor is sometimes required to keep an old bed clean. An old strawberry bed should be plowed under and used for some other kind of crop that requires the hoe, which will prepare the ground for a new strawberry bed the following spring.

Good seed potatoes are necessary if a large crop is expected. Never attempt to economize on seed. Get the best, as any mistake made will last into the harvest. Use whole seed, and give more room in the rows. While the sprouts from single eyes are breaking the ground the tops of whole potatoes will be large enough to plow. Many farmers have lost money by cutting the seed potatoes into small pieces in order to reduce the cost, but for every dollar saved they lost from five to ten on the crop.

Try Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets, the best physic. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

RIPANS

I had nervous indigestion and a general derangement of the entire system. It had been a continual torture for 12 years. My blood became very poor and at times my toe and finger nails would be diseased. After eating I would sit in a chair and put my feet on something to keep them from swelling, and at times would take off my shoes for the misery I had. Whenever I experience anything to remind me of past aches I cannot be too elated to tell what Ripans Tablets had done for me. I still take one now and then, because I know how bad I have been. They were just what I needed.

AT DRUGGISTS.

The five cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

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A Few Twins.

Mrs. Susannah Pennock, twenty-nine years old, a patient at the City hospital of St. Louis, Mo., recently gave birth to her third set of twins. Mrs. Pennock's mother gave birth to six sets of twins and bore twenty-four children altogether. One of Mrs. Pennock's sisters has borne five pairs of twins and another sister four pairs. Thirteen more of her mother's children, Mrs. Pennock says, had three sets of twins each, or a total of thirty-nine, making fifty-seven sets of twins, or 114 children in all. Mrs. Pennock was born in Sweden.

Rough on the Students.

That a long study of so dry a subject as law does not banish all sense of wit and humor was shown the other day by Professor George W. Kirehwey, the new dean of the Columbia University Law School. He had not finished his lecture to a particularly unresponsive class when the bell announcing the end of the hour sounded. The pupils immediately gave plain indications that they were anxious to leave.

"One minute, gentlemen," said the professor. "I have yet a few more pearls to cast."—New York Times.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Makona Kirk," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hordy's Seven Days," etc. Copyright, 1900, by U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

After an awkward silence of several moments Edward managed to say:

"There's another thing I came to see you about. I haven't kept my promise to your mother that I would do anything I could for you. That was before she went out to San Francisco last fall. Do you want me to come back here and room with you?"

"Not if you're coming back just out of pity for me," replied Willis, lifting his head and staring hard at Edward.

"Not pity, but because I want to."

"Come on, then," said Willis, his face changing. Then he added: "What's the use? I'm tired, anyway."

"No, you're not. The president same us said that Whenton's statement changed the case against you. I tell you, Willis, if you will let drink alone and cut the set you've been going with and steadily down to hard work, you can finish your college course with credit."

Willis got up from the trunk and began to walk up and down through the room, turning over the articles scattered on the floor. "I'll turn on a credit to mother and you yet. Since you left me I haven't given a row of burnt brass pins whether I went to the devil or not. But if you come back, and pray let me off, I'll show you what I can do," he repeated, with increasing excitement, as Edward sat silent, looking at him. If Whenton had been present he would probably have said to Willis: "Will you do all this on your own strength? Don't you need divine help to overcome your passions? Aren't you afraid these good resolutions will fail you when you are severely tempted?" And most of the boys in college would have called him a crank for saying it. Edward kept still, because he had no higher standard for moral strength than Willis had.

At last Willis quieted down, and Edward and he talked over the whole matter of rooming together again. Edward finally agreed to come over the next day, and when he went out Willis was soberly picking up his things and straightening out his room. The whole affair in which Willis had figured was settled at last by the summary dismissal from college of three of the worst men in it, against whom it was finally proved that they had been guilty of the picture painting. A few others were suspended. Willis and half a dozen more were called before the faculty and severely reprimanded and compelled to make good the furniture and other articles destroyed in Whenton's room. Willis himself and one or two others apologized to Whenton personally, and the atmosphere of Hope college cleared up generally with the elimination of some of its worst elements.

Then Edward and Willis resumed their old life together. It was not quite the same, however. For awhile Willis attended strictly to his college work and kept good hours, and Edward could find no fault with him on that score. But as the term went on there were many little things that annoyed Edward and made Willis' company unpleasant. He bore it all silently and kept very busy with his work. Nevertheless, more than once he wished he was rooming alone and almost repented him of his own over-interpretation of duty.

It was about this time that President Boyce began his chapel talks on war, which attracted attention outside of the college owing to the interest of the world not only in the conflict in the Philippines, but for the war in the Transvaal between England and the Dutch republics. The recent debate in the college between Edward and Wilson had also excited a good deal of talk, and when the president announced one Friday that he would begin a chapel talk on war in general the entire college listened with an intense interest never before shown for any of the previous talks.

"The existence of war in this age of the world," began the president, "is reasonable evidence that we are, as a world, still clinging to the barbarous

methods of might, rather than living according to the golden rule or the sermon on the mount. To quote from one of our American men of letters:

"This is a mad world—
The great church crowded.
The ancient, torn battlefields are hung high on the walls, where the dusty red and yellow rays from the stained windows strike them."
The monuments of generals who died fighting look down at the multitude, among whom we see here and there uniformed soldiers from the wars.

"And the priest drones, 'Hail I say unto you love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also.'
Yet no one smiles—but the devil! E. H. Croly."

"Or to quote again from an English newspaper, published in London:

"OUR BLOODY WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.
We are out and out mad with the war fever. Some of us are still sane. We see through the mist of lies and know that there is murder being perpetrated. When passing along the streets, we read the flaming newspaper posters, 'Brilliant Work,' 'Splendid Cavalry Charge,' 'Glorious Victory,' and the like headlines, we see men hurrying in masses of concentrated destruction to the front lines, we see them falling, lying on the ground, to be trampled underfoot, bleeding to death; we do not see any glory. It matters nothing to us whether the killed and the wounded are British soldiers or Boers, they are our brothers. Talk of 'glorious triumphs!' On both sides the war is a sea against humanity. It is all unmitigated savagery and dishonor, the work of darkness and delusion. There may be a little more on a little less military etiquette on this side or on that, but etiquette does not disguise the savagery to any one that remains sane. When a missile from one of our naval guns comes crashing along, it does not stand on ceremony. It kills as readily with its death. That is war. From Frothingham, London, December, 1900."

"War is the argument of the savage, not of the civilized man. It is the resort of brute force because one side or the other or both have not enough Christianity in them to be willing to find brotherly ways and means out of a difficulty other than physical force, which is contrary to God's higher law and always results in enormous loss and misery."

"A glance at the cost of war will give us some idea of the awful waste of life and property which this un-Christian method of settling human disputes entails."

"Take the cost of a war vessel like the Oregon, \$3,750,777, and that is only a small item to begin with, for the cost of equipment, ammunition, pay for its officers and crew, cost of moving it or even of letting it lie idle in any port, is something enormous. The cost bill of Admiral Dewey for one month two years ago was \$81,872. During our brief war with Spain in Cuba we spent \$17,482,925 for additional vessels to use as transports, ferries, supply ships, etc. A single gun with its mount costs as high as \$80,000, and its cost \$500 to fire it each time. The total expenses of the Spanish war in Cuba for the United States are difficult to estimate, but for every day of that war the government paid out \$800,000. If we add to that the destruction of public and private property, it would be safe to say that for every 24 hours during the war in Cuba over \$100,000 was practically consumed. And in addition, for several weeks after the war actually closed this same expenditure went on, owing to the expenses which the war involved, for maintenance of troops, etc., which continued just the same as if war were in progress."

"The entire amount of money paid out by the United States during March, April, May, June, July and August of 1900 was \$18,000,000. All this money, remember, was expended to destroy life and property. No matter what the cause of a war may be, whether it is for freedom or rights or anything else, the expense is the same. And that is all we are discussing now. A cannon fired in defense of our country kills and destroys just the same as one fired in conquest of tyranny. It is the awful waste of property that war brings that makes it such a fearful way of settling human quarrels. The wars of the world have drained it of vast resources and left a legacy of pauperism and bankruptcy and suffering that ages cannot make good. Napoleon's wars cost Europe over \$5,000,000,000 and 1,000,000 lives. The Crimean war of only two years cost \$1,500,000,000 and 1,000,000 lives. These 1,000,000 bodies laid side by side would extend in an unbroken line from here to Chicago. The Franco-German war cost a third of the entire French army in killed and disabled, over 200,000 lives, and an expense of \$1,500,000,000. Our civil war, beginning in 1860, cost us \$2,500,000,000 a day for five years. It cost us in actual direct outlay \$3,400,000,000, and counting destruction to property north and south \$10,000,000,000 would hardly cover the cost, a sum representing nearly one-fourth the entire valuation of the United States in 1860. Single battles in that war cost, in lives up into the thousands: Bull Run, 5,000; Shiloh, 21,000; Gettysburg, 55,000; on both sides; Vicksburg, 31,000; the Wilderness, 38,000; Stone's River, 37,000. The entire number of northern soldiers killed was not far from 550,000. If every man killed in the civil war had had a private funeral, the hearsees would have made a solid line from New York to San Francisco. Add to these killed all the losses incidental in the families that were bereaved and beggared and you have only one of the awful chapters which war has always written in the history of a sinful world. In the last century it is estimated that Christian nations have destroyed \$20,000,000,000 worth of property and killed 5,000,000 men. Put these men in single file and they would make a procession that would stretch clear across the United States from Portland, Me., to Los Angeles, Cal., and it would take them two months to march past a given point, marching day and night without rest. [These figures have been compiled by Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the United States treasury, and George H. Waldron.]

"And yet these statistics of war do not begin to tell the story of the brutal education of men made in God's image. The sorrow and the anguish and

the havoc wrought by all the long list of succeeding events that follow every war are simply appalling. This resort to brute force inevitably leads to horrors that are indescribable in their effect upon body and soul. Read the detailed accounts of some of the battles recently fought in the Philippines and South Africa, and we are sickened by the mere reading."

"But some one may say 'Some wars are surely justifiable. Those wars that were waged for human freedom, like our own for independence, and, again, in order to defend the Union these wars must have been necessary and right.'"

"But even if we grant that certain wars like these have better reason for being waged than other wars, war itself as a method of settling disputes is never the Christian way of doing it. In other words, in any war that the world ever saw, one nation or another, one side or another, was to blame for resorting to war. It is easy to see that a nation or a person unjustly assaulting another is more to blame than the one assaulted, and under certain well known and undisputed conditions a nation or an individual might be justified in protecting self against assault, even as we would be justified in resisting the murderous attack of an insane man or a mad dog if we or our dear ones were in danger from their attacks."

"But it is doubtful if the Christian nations have ever done all in their power to avoid war, even war of the kind that might be called a war of self defense. The more Christian the nations become the less and less even outward excuse for war can be found. England was too far advanced along the line of Christian knowledge and training to provoke the war with her colonies. It was an inexcusable war from her standpoint. England today has no righteous excuse worth naming for carrying on the war in South Africa. It is a monstrous proposition to advance that in this age of the world, with all England's Christian knowledge and training by the Prince of Peace, there was a necessity to precipitate war in order to settle the comparatively unimportant differences that existed between her and the Dutch republics, granting that the highest claim of justice was all it has been claimed, still it could not be by possibility justify war in the sight of God or men."

"Can we imagine Christ exhorting his disciples to wage war for such a cause? It is easier for us to imagine him saying again as he said when on earth, 'Turn the other cheek.' It would seem that Christ's teaching meant anything, even loss of life, rather than a resort to force, to brute violence, in order to gain our ends."

"War has changed the history of the world more than all its inventions or its arts. It has kept the world back in barbarism and educated it in cruelty. It has wiped out whole peoples living in a chosen life of peace. It has carried wrong and sin and shame and loss into countless homes and hearts. It is a thing abhorred of God and directly contrary to the teachings of his Son, the Prince of Peace. To speak and sing and act in its behalf is to keep alive a spirit that ought to be no more a part of the civilized life of humanity. God speed the day when the battleship shall rust at the wharf, and the big guns shall be silent so long that the birds shall build their nests in them; when the vast armies that stand as a drain to a country's real need shall be sent home to till the fields and fill the shops of useful industry; when the fabulous sums now spent by the world to equip and maintain its navies and armies shall be used in producing food and clothing and the things that humanity needs for its comfort and progress; when the whole earth shall be filled not with the 'glory of war,' but the 'glory of peace'—the glory of the lowest pit, but with the glory of the Lord, who came into this world to reach men that they were brethren and ought to live together in love."

"There was a good deal of discussion over this talk of the president's, and the college was divided in its sentiments. But there was a growing number of students who began to look at the subject as the president did. Among those was Edward. There was something in his heart and mind that responded with real feeling to the president's presentation."

Willis had begun to fall back into his old ways again. There was no excuse for him. But Edward bore with everything up to a certain point with almost Christian patience. Willis had not begun his former card playing in the room, but Edward soon learned that he was meeting almost every night either with one of the boys in the upper hall or at the old society rooms down town. He did not seem to be actually drunk when he came in very late from these occasions, but Edward knew he had been drinking, and the first time he noticed it he spoke to him about it.

"You remember, Willis, what you agreed to do if I came back? You promised to let the stuff alone."

"Well, haven't I?" asked Willis, with some indignation.

"No, you know you've been drinking lately."

"Nothing but a little beer," replied Willis doggedly.

"You've been drinking," repeated Edward slowly. "And you know one condition of my coming back was that you let every kind of drink alone."

Willis went over to the window and began to whistle. Edward boiled up suddenly, as he did once in a great while.

"If you break your word with me again, you know what I shall do," he exclaimed, and his usually quiet, almost stolid, face fairly blazed with passion.

"All right," said Willis briefly, not turning around. Then after a moment of silence he faced Edward with a queer look.

"I may not stay in college another year. I've got a plan for the future that may mean leaving here for good. So I won't bother you very much longer."

And then, to his great surprise, Willis sat down near his table and said:

"No, old boy, I have made a big fool of myself, but I'm going to turn over a new leaf, and I don't want you to go back on me. You won't, will you?"

"You've turned over so many new leaves that I don't have much faith in you."

"I don't blame you, Ned. But honest ginger, I mean it this time. Want to see what I can do? Just watch me for the rest of the term."

Edward made no answer, and Willis opened his books and began to study.

It was after this scene that Edward received a great surprise in the shape of a remarkable letter from Mrs. Preston.

Willis had been even better than his word. He had cut entirely loose from his bad friends, had stopped going out nights, and to the real astonishment of Edward he had applied himself with zeal to his studies. Not a man in all Hope could have expected Willis at that time for real, downright, hard faithful study. He was agreeable, too, so much so that Edward began to leave a pleasure in anticipating the intervals between study and recreation, periods when he could talk with Willis and especially hear him describe events in his short army experience. Willis was a good talker, and when he chose to do so he knew how to make himself very agreeable. The girls, with most of whom Willis was a great favorite, always spoke of his manners as fascinating, and he seemed to be especially gifted in this direction during that short time immediately following his last talk with Edward and his promise of reformation.

Edward opened Mrs. Preston's letter to him, expecting a line or two of thanks for his continued influence over Willis. He had received a long and very gracefully worded letter at the time he went back to room with Willis and one or two short letters since that time.

But he had read only a short distance when he was startled by some news that upset him completely:

I feel that it is only right to tell you something of Willis' future plans, even if he has not decided everything to you. And I am quite sure he will forgive me if I speak a word in his behalf.

It may be no secret to you that Willis has always thought a great deal of your sister Freda, before he sailed for the Philippines he confessed to me that he loved her and hoped some day to marry her. When he was at home, after the loss of his arm, I found this feeling had undergone no change, unless to become even more emphatic. You know he carried that little volume of poems with him through all the fighting around Manila. There is no question that his feeling for your sister is more than a fancy. It is a real, deep, honorable feeling that I am sure has helped to keep him from much that is evil.

Now what I am about to say may take you by surprise; but for the sake of Willis I pray that you will not dismiss it as unworthy of your thought.

Willis is determined to leave college this summer and enter a business to which his uncle in New York has invited him. It is really a very good position for a young man, with an assured salary and a prospect of promotion. Willis is competent to do the work required. My brother wants him to become a member of the firm eventually.

This is what I hesitate to tell you, but it is what I want you to consider calmly. Willis wants your sister to leave college, to marry him and go to New York to live. Foolish as this sounds at first, as I have already told him, there is something to be said for it. In the first place, Willis is older than the average college student, and so is your sister. The loss of the college course is a serious thing to consider, but other young people have occasionally done this, and they have had happy, useful homes. Of course there is the matter of your sister's feeling. I know nothing about her thought of Willis. Probably you do. My only thought of the matter is that if she does care enough for my son to become his wife and have her college course you will not dissuade her from it. Somehow I feel as if Willis' future depended on the wife he has. If he should be disappointed here, there is no telling—

There was a step outside, the door opened, and Willis entered.

"Hello, old man! What are you reading?" he asked as he noted Edward



"Hello, old man, what are you reading?" standing by the window with the letter in his hand.

"A letter from your mother. Want to hear it?" asked Edward grimly.

"Yes, go ahead," replied Willis, carelessly sitting down at his own table and putting his feet up on it, as his custom was.

CHAPTER XII.

Edward began the reading of Mrs. Preston's letter to a low voice, but with a good deal of excitement. He was deeply roused by what she had written and tremendously angry with Willis, although if he had been asked to tell exactly why, he might not have been able to tell very clearly.

He read the letter entirely through without once looking up, and Willis listened in silence without changing his position. When Edward finished and looked over at him, he was evidently angrier than ever, for he suddenly walked over to Willis and exclaimed harshly:

"What business have you to be thinking of such a thing as this?"

Willis took his feet down from the table and looked at Edward quietly. His answer partly calmed Edward, who never remained angry or excited very long at a time.

"I have no business to be thinking of it if I have no business to care for a girl whom I have always honored in my thought."

"You have not honored her in your thought. If you had, you would have stopped drinking and going with the fast crowd all this time."

Willis turned pale, and for a moment Edward thought he was going to strike him with his clenched fist. Then he turned his face away and remarked in a low voice:

"That's true enough. At the same time, I've said the same thing to myself. I know this is true also. If I have ever had a good thought for the last two years, it is due to her. That much, at least, is to be said of my feeling for her."

"At the same time, this is impossible," continued Edward, striking the letter with his hand.

"I don't know whether it is or not. It depends altogether on your sister to say."

"I shall have something to say about it," retorted Edward, his passion rising again.

"You will not have anything to say if she actually cares enough to go with me."

"She doesn't care for you, and never will!" said Edward almost savagely.

"You don't know," replied Willis quietly.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

For Coughs and Colds in Children.

"I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs or colds," says Chas. M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker, of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

Necessary Expenses for Twelve Weeks' School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money, for text-books, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

To pay the first day:	HOWARD	LADIES
School (Incidental Fee)	\$4.50	\$4.50
Ex-	25	25
penes (Books, etc., about)	2.00	2.00
(General Deposit)	1.00	1.00
Room (stove, table, etc.)	2.00	2.50
Fuel and Oil	2.50	3.00
Rent of Laundry50	.50
First Month's Board	5.00	5.00
Living Expenses	17.25	18.75
To pay during the term:		
Laundry	1.50	
Beginning 3d Mo., Board	5.00	5.00
Beginning 5d Mo., Board	5.00	5.00
Gen'l Deposit returned	1.00	1.00
Total Expense, 12 Weeks	27.75	27.75

For those below A Grammar degree the \$2 for books, and \$1 for incidental fee, making the total only \$34.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$31.75, it placed below A Grammar.

Fuel is 50 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.

Two rooms for housekeeping, with stove, etc., can usually be rented for from \$1 to \$2 a term.

The price of a big calf, a little less than a pig, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

Shoulders At His Post.

"I recall now with horror," says Mail Carrier Burnett Mann, of Levanua, O., "my three years of suffering from Kidney trouble. I was hardly ever free from dull aches or acute pains in my back. To stoop or lift mail sacks made me groan, I felt tired worn out, about ready to give up, when I began to use Electric Bitters, but six bottles completely cured me and made me feel like a new man." They're unrivaled to regulate Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, perfect satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

Three Years in Richmond,

And out of all the sets of teeth that have been made at my office, if there is one set or any sets that show any defects, I will make a new set free. We are making the best set of teeth in the world for \$7.50, and if defects show in five years we give you a new set free. This applies to all the teeth I have made or am going to make, the best alloy fills in the world at 75 cents.

DR. HOBSON, Dentist.

Permanently located in the Hobson Building—next door to Government Building.

Richmond, Kentucky.
Reference, Richmond National Bank.
Special Price to Students.

A Mortgage On An Air Castle

and a dead man's good intentions are equally worthless to a widow and her orphan children. Take out a policy NOW—while you can—with

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

and provide something SUBSTANTIAL for your widow and orphans. The New Perfection Policy—incontestable from date of issue—is the best life insurance proposition in the field.

DAN BRECK, District Manager,
Richmond, Ky.,

W. H. PORTER, District Agent
Berea Banking Company,
Berea, Ky.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST. The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
St. Union Sq., N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga.,
St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, APR. 22.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.50 @ \$4.25
Butchers.....	4.50 @ 6.25
Shippers.....	5.50 @ 6.90
CALVES—Choice.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Large Common.....	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Common.....	5.90 @ 6.90
Fair, good light.....	6.35 @ 6.75
Packing.....	7.00 @ 7.20
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	5.00 @ 5.40
Common to fair.....	3.00 @ 4.75
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	6.00 @ 7.00
Common to fair.....	4.25 @ 6.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	84 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed New	66 @ 69 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	43 @ 44
RYE—No. 2.....	33 @ 34
Flour—Winter patent.....	3.70 @ 4.05
“ fancy.....	3.50 @ 3.65
“ Family.....	2.95 @ 3.30
MILL FEED.....	17.50 @ 18.50
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	12.50 @ 13.00
“ No. 2.....	11.00 @ 11.25
“ No. 1 Clover.....	9.50 @ 9.75
“ No. 2.....	8.00 @ 8.50

POULTRY—	
Fryers per lb.....	12
Heavy hens.....	10 1/2
Roosters.....	10
Turkey hens.....	15
Tom's Turkeys.....	9
Ducks.....	10
EGGS—Fresh near by.....	15
“ Goose.....	35

HIDES—Wet salted.....	6 @ 7
“ No 1 dry salt.....	9 @ 10
“ Bull.....	5 @ 6
“ Sheep skins.....	40 @ 50
TALLOW—Prime city.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
“ Country.....	5 1/2 @ 6

WOOL—Unwashed.....	17 @ 18
medium combing.....	22 @ 23
Washed long.....	22 @ 23
Tuh washed.....	22 @ 23

FEATHERS—	
Geese, new nearly white.....	44
“ gray to average.....	38 @ 42
Duck, colored to white.....	28 @ 35
Chicken, white no quills.....	18
Turkey, body dry.....	12 @ 15

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Buckle's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all drugstores.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Short has gone to her home in Illinois for the summer.

Rev. Lodwick will preach at Farris-town next Sunday night at 7.30.

Next week Welch will talk about the Brown Star-Five-Star Shoes.

House and large lot to rent. Enquire at THE CITIZEN OFFICE.

Judge J. W. Lunsford has been quite sick, the result of a strain.

Mr. Beck, pharmacist for S. E. Welch, Jr., was quite sick the latter part of last week.

Mrs. J. A. Baker and daughter, Miss Kate, of Wallaceton, were in town calling on friends Monday.

See program for the Musical Entertainment of the 28th in another column.

The Glee Club sings again Monday night for the Ladies' Aid. Come and hear them.

The swellest line of Hats, Neckwear, Underwear, Collars and Cuffs, at Rice & Arnold, Richmond, Ky.

Circuit Court has adjourned until Monday 28, because of the death of Judge T. J. Scott Saturday, April 19.

Butcher Ramsey let a knife fall on his foot Tuesday and cut it badly. Not a good place to cut steak from.

W. B. Beatty, who graduated here last year, has completed a successful year in dentistry at Howard College, Washington, D. C.

The baseball game Saturday, Danville Deaf-mutes vs. Berea College, resulted in favor of the Berea team, 25 to 5.

Rev. Wm. Lodwick and family have moved from Ladies Hall to the home lately vacated by Mr. R. Short and family.

T. A. Robinson, Jeweler, Main St., will have a package sale of jewelry on Decoration Day and at Commencement at bargain prices.

The Faculty baseball team are showing the "Scorchers" how to play ball. One game recently stood 27 to 17 in favor of the Professors.

Leo H. Beckman, a jeweler salesman of Cincinnati, was in town Saturday and sold T. A. Robinson a fine line of watches.

Rev. W. A. Eisenhart's address to the students in the Tabernacle at Chapel service Sunday night was much appreciated.

J. M. Early, of Bicknell & Early, is suffering from a badly-ulcerated throat. He has been unable to attend to his store since Friday.

Miles Dudley, colored, was taken sick about April 9, and died Thursday night of April 17. The burial was on Friday at Berea cemetery.

Four persons were baptized Sunday afternoon near Silver Creek bridge. Two from the Disciple Church and two from the First Baptist.

T. A. Robinson, the Jeweler, on Main Street has stocked up on fine watches. One gentleman gave him an order for a movement to cost \$50 straight.

Prof. Dodge has had a light attack of pneumonia, necessitating his removal to the hospital, but nothing alarming at present, and there is very little doubt of a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Hoag and Miss Robinson returned from their trip Wednesday. They visited the University of Tennessee, Knoxville College, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C., and report a "most enjoyable trip."

Do not miss the entertainment Monday night, in the Tabernacle. Tickets are low that many may come and enjoy themselves. Fifteen cents each or two for a quarter. Children ten cents or two for fifteen cents.

Rev. W. A. Eisenhart, of Richmond, preached at the Tabernacle Sunday morning to the Berea Church. His subject was the Love of Christ to man and man's hope in the resurrection as set forth in Revelations 21.

The ball team from Danville Deaf and Dumb Institute, who played with the Berea College team Saturday, were a very nice, well-behaved lot of young gentlemen. They played a good game, but not good enough to carry off the honors.

We have the sole agency for Richmond and Madison county for Famous Queen Quality Shoes for Women. Prices, \$3.00; Oxfords, \$2.50. A large assortment of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Always on hand. RICE & ARNOLD, RICHMOND.

Mr. A. W. Pierce, of Rodney & Pierce, Optical Manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was in town Saturday and sold Mr. T. A. Robinson a nice

line of optical supplies. Mr. Pierce is a cousin to Miss Douglas, Assistant Lady Principal of Berea College.

President Frost, of Berea College, has been unanimously chosen by the Northern Oratorical League, of the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Chicago, Oberlin, and Northwestern, of Evanston, as judge of thought and composition in the oratorical contest of the League this year.

Rev. W. H. Baker, of Springfield, an alumnus of Berea, '89, has been on a visit to his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker of Wallaceton. Rev. Baker paid the Students' Job Print and The Citizen a visit Monday afternoon. He says that his brother Thompson, a graduate of Berea '97, and his wife, now living at Clearfield, Pa., are re-joining over their first born.

The following officers and teachers from the Deaf-mute Institute at Danville paid Berea a visit Saturday. Mr. Martin Reed, Foreman of Printing office; Miss Belle Lunsford and Mr. Max Marcosson, Teachers; Miss Flora Hodge, Supervisor, and Prof. M. T. Long, Superintendent of the Colored Department of the Institute. Prof. Long is a native of Madison county.

OUR COUNTY NEWS.

A. K. Lackey, Sr., died at his home in this county Friday, April 18, aged 81 years.

L. Parker Adams, city editor of the *Panagraph*, has resigned his position on that paper.

Mr. Geo. D. White, of Richmond, announces himself through The Citizen as a candidate for nomination as Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Mr. White enjoys the confidence of all who know him, being esteemed an upright, capable Christian gentleman, the only stripe of man who ought to be entrusted with public business.

Judge Thomas J. Scott, of Richmond, died at his home Friday, April 18, at 12 m, aged 61 years. Judge Scott was a native of Madison county. He had held elective offices in the county continuously for 28 years, and at the time of his death was occupying the third term as Circuit Judge, which term would have expired in 1901. Judge Scott was an able jurist, his decisions were very seldom reversed. He was a man of sterling integrity and Christian character. From early manhood he was a member of the Methodist church. The funeral was on Monday, at the Methodist Church in Richmond, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. G. Turner. The burial was at Richmond cemetery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Program of the Coyle District Sunday-school Convention, Kerby Knob, Saturday, May 25, 1902.

Singing by Congregation
Scripture Reading and Prayer, J. W. VanWinkle
Welcome Address, Charles Cluck
Song by the Primary Department
Requester of a Good Sunday-school.....
..... J. R. Durham
Song..... Parks Sunday-school Quartet
Attention in the Sunday-school..... Allan Powell
Song, Duets and Chorus
Business Session
Song..... Parks Sunday-school Quartet
How to Secure Good Attendance, John Macintosh
Song..... Kerby Knob Quartet
The Community Without a Sunday-school.....
..... John Parks
Duets..... James Durham, Charles Durham
The Ideal Sunday-school..... C. C. Hudson
Song..... Parks Sunday-school Quartet
The Duty of Parents to the Sunday-school.....
..... C. A. VanWinkle
Song by Congregation
Adjournment
Benediction

MASON COUNTY. MAYSVILLE.

The city schools are preparing for their closing exercises.—The funeral of Miss Lutie Gray was largely attended from the Plymouth church Sunday evening. Rev. O. A. Nelson officiated.—Last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Moulton, in the East End, quite a number of young folks were highly entertained in honor of the Misses Stevens. The Stevens family left for Loraine, O., on the following Saturday, which is very much regretted by their many friends.—Miss Mary Britton, one of the city teachers, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home at North Fork.—Mrs. Katie Vinegar is very ill at her home in Grave Alley.—Mrs. Dr. Stevens addressed the Sunday-school Sunday morning.—The remains of W. H. Brown were brought from Covington Wednesday and interred in the Washington cemetery.—Revs. R. Butler and O. A. Nelson visited the Fifth St. high school Monday.—Mrs. Ann Pearl, whose serious illness was previously mentioned, is much better at this writing.

MADISON COUNTY. PEYTONTOWN.

There will be a supper given at the Peytontown church soon. Everybody will be invited.—A number of our people went to Richmond Saturday on business.—Mrs. Sue Mason and Mrs. Sallie Haynes have gone to Cincinnati for the summer.—Rev. S. M. Watts and E. W. Mason attended church in Richmond Sunday.—Miss Allie Phelps and Sam Tevis went to Cincinnati on the excursion last Sunday.—Albert White is very sick at his home.—Curt Shearer, who has been ill from pneumonia, is better.—Beard Shearer stuck a nail in his foot a week ago, causing him much trouble, but is able to be at work again.—Sid Blythe is recovering from a recent illness.—Our folks are putting in gardens.

HICKORY PLAINS.

Misses Florence Jones and Bertha Johnson were the guests of the Misses Viars, of Scaffold Cane, Wednesday.—Bert, the son of John Johnson, is slowly recovering from an illness.—Sunday-school at Hickory Plains is growing in attendance and interest.—T. C. Viars and daughters, of Scaffold Cane, attended the baptizing at Silver Creek Sunday.—Misses Ellen Evans, Lizzie Burdette and Florence Jones and Charles Evans took a pleasant drive to Slate Lick Sunday evening.—J. W. Shelby, of Wildie, visited the Misses Jones recently.—Miss Lila Maupin is having a fine school at Blue Lick.—Misses Myrtle and Maed Johnson visited the Misses Maupin Tuesday night.—Miss Joice Harris and Frank Foley, of Whites Station attended the young peoples' meeting at Glade Sunday night.

OWSLEY COUNTY. ISLAND CITY.

Leo Congleton lost \$100.00 worth of timber from the mouth of the Sturgeon last tide.—The Sunday-school at Oak Grove has resumed.—Henry Isaacs has a large store on Buck Creek.—G. J. Gentry says he saw a fish four feet long traveling through the shoals.—Robert Morris is planning for a large crop this season.—J. L. Peters, who has been very ill from lung trouble, is better.—St. John and Gentry are doing a fine business in the Coal Bank Branch.—James Conrod and J. W. Smith are visiting on Garden Branch.—Riley Wolf died April 11. His children are left orphans, their mother being dead too.—J. C. Morgan gave \$150 for a horse.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. DISPUTANTA.

Miss Martha Roberts visited friends on Copper Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Nannie Anglin and Grace Clark went to Berea Thursday.—Mr. Cood Croucher and Miss Susie Martin were married at the home of the bride April 16, Rev. Rowlett officiating.—There was preaching at Clear Creek Baptist church Sunday.—One addition.—Eddie McGuire and little son Lee visited William Anglin and family at Berea Sunday.—J. A. Anglin went to Berea Wednesday on business.—Miss Nancy Lake, of near Berea, visited friends on Clear Creek last week.—Rev. H. J. Derthick, of Berea, preached an interesting sermon at the Hammond schoolhouse Sunday night.—Mrs. W. B. Harris and little daughter Ethel, of Bobtown, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond.—Messrs. Luther and Willie Rowlett, Willie H. Stephens, Misses Parrie Lee Abney and Annie McGuire, visited your correspondent Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Swinford visited their daughter Mrs. Moore, of near Wildie, Sunday. Their little granddaughter Ethel accompanied them home.—Messrs. Blevins P. Allen and Willie Blanton, of Berea, visited friends on Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. H. J. Derthick will preach at the Hammond schoolhouse the first Sunday in May at 2:30, p. m.

BOONEVILLE.

Farmers are preparing to plant corn.—Riley Wolfe, a citizen of this county, died on last Saturday from appendicitis. He was buried on Sunday at the Mainous cemetery.—A. B. Cort will commence a Normal school at this place on the 21 inst. assisted by P. P. Reynolds. This school will be a drill for those who expect to take an examination this year.—There is a case of smallpox in Booneville.—Leonard has just moved from Beattyville to South Booneville.—E. T. Reynolds has a fine oak raft ready to run next tide.—Martin Rowland, an old citizen of Major, died a few days ago.—Mrs. Jennings and granddaughter have moved in a vacant house of Mrs. Moore's, at South Booneville.—A company of young folks to the number of twenty-six visited Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Reynolds one night last week and had a nice social.

Ohio College of Dental Surgery

Dept. of Dentistry
Univ. of Cincinnati

Central Ave. and Court
Street, CINCINNATI, O.

THIS COLLEGE was organized in 1815, and the 57th Annual Session begins about October 1st, 1902. Three sessions of seven months each are required for graduation. This is the first Dental College established in the West. It is co-educational and has a teaching corps of twenty instructors. Its buildings are modern, and well adapted to the requirements of modern dental education, and its clinics are unsurpassed. Optional Spring and Fall Courses in clinical instructions are also given. Fees are \$100 each session. For information and Announcement, address H. A. Smith, D. D. S., Dean; 116 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Fine Property FOR SALE.

A Storehouse 20 ft. by 50 ft. with two rooms 20 ft by 25 ft. above, with 3-room cottage adjoining, on a lot fronting on Chestnut street and next to Bicknell & Early store lot. The lot is 100 feet wide, running back to the street north.

For prices and terms apply to J. L. GAY, Berea, or B. F. GAY, Lowell, Ky.

Canvasser Wanted

to sell PRINTERS' INK, a journal for advertisers, published weekly at five dollars a year. It teaches the science and practice of Advertising, and is highly esteemed by the most successful advertisers in this country and Great Britain. Liberal commission allowed. Address

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Tickets on Sale First and Third
Tuesdays in MARCH, APRIL and MAY, 1902

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GEO. L. GARRETT
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OF OUR
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And with such articles we make our prices. Never buy a wagon that you never heard recommended by anyone except the man that wants to sell it.



BUY STUDEBAKER WAGONS
AND OLIVER PLOWS. SOLD AT

WELCH'S